LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a display device, and more particularly to a liquid crystal display device.

An active matrix type liquid crystal display device is, for example, configured such that on one substrate of a pair of substrates which sandwich a liquid crystal layer therebetween, a plurality of scanning signal lines, a plurality of video signal lines which cross the plurality of scanning signal lines and a plurality of pixels arranged in a matrix array are formed. Each one of the plurality of pixels includes a switching element which is driven by the scanning signal line and a pixel electrode to which video signals are supplied from the video signal line through the switching element. A counter electrode is formed on another substrate out of a pair of substrates. A state of light which passes through the liquid crystal layer is controlled by driving liquid crystal using electric fields generated between the counter electrode and the pixel electrodes thus performing display of images.

Since the liquid crystal display device is not a self-luminous type display device, an auxiliary light source unit is provided for taking light in from the outside of a liquid crystal display panel. As one example, there has been known a liquid crystal display device in which a backlight is arranged

on a side opposite to a display screen side (observer side) and a liquid crystal display panel is illuminated from a back surface thereof.

Here, when light irradiated from the backlight leaks from a portion of a gap defined between the neighboring pixel electrodes and an observer observes the leaked light, the contrast is lowered and the image quality is degraded.

Further, parasitic capacitance is generated between the video signal line and the pixel electrode. When this parasitic capacitance is large, a phenomenon which is referred to as a vertical smear (also referred to as "vertical crosstalk") becomes apparent and affects the image quality. This vertical smear is a phenomenon in which when display is made as a white display window or a black display window while adopting a half tone display as a background, the level of the half tone display at portions of the background at upper and lower sides (vertical direction) of the window is shifted either in the white display direction or in the black display direction and these portions become different from portions of the background which have no window in color.

As the prior art which can solve such a drawback, a technique disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication 209041/2001 (hereinafter referred to as "prior art 1") and a technique disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication 151699/2002 (hereinafter referred to as "prior art 2") are named.

Fig. 15 is a plan view of a pixel portion showing the schematic constitution of the prior art 1. Further, Fig. 16 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line E-E' in Fig. 15. Here, in Fig. 15 and Fig. 16, to facilitate the understanding of the schematic constitution of the prior art 1, the constitution is simplified by omitting or modifying some constituent elements.

In Fig. 15, a video signal line (data line) DL has a portion thereof overlapped to the pixel electrode PX. However, the video signal line DL has a narrow width portion where a width is narrowed at a portion cut by the E-E' line and the video signal line DL is not overlapped to the pixel electrode PX as shown in Fig. 16. Accordingly, it is possible to reduce the parasitic capacitance which is generated between the video signal line DL and the pixel electrode PX by way of a second insulation film IN2.

However, only with the provision of such a structure, leaking of light is generated through a gap defined between the pixel electrode PX and the video signal line DL and hence, a light shielding film SLD is formed below the narrow width portion of the video signal line DL by way of a first insulation film IN1. By overlapping the light shielding film SLD to the pixel electrode PX, it is possible to block light which is irradiated from a backlight and is incident from a back surface of a substrate SUB1.

Here, in the prior art 1, the light shielding film SLD is formed of the same material used for forming a storage line (capacitance line) STL which generates storage capacitance. The light shielding film SLD and the storage line STL are electrically insulated from each other. Further, GT indicates gate electrodes and GL indicates scanning signal lines (scanning lines).

Fig. 17 is a plan view of a pixel portion showing the schematic constitution of the prior art 2. Also in Fig. 17, to facilitate the understanding of the schematic constitution of the prior art 2, the constitution is simplified by omitting or modifying some constituent elements. Here, constitutional elements corresponding to the constitutional elements in Fig. 15 are given same numerals and their repeated explanation is omitted.

To compare the constitution shown in Fig. 17 with the constitution shown in Fig. 15, although the prior art 2 differs from the prior art 1 with respect to a point that the width of the video signal line DL is fixed and a shape of the pixel electrode PX, the prior art 2 is substantially equal to the prior art 1. Since a cross-sectional view taken along a line F-F' in Fig. 17 is equal to Fig. 16, the explanation is omitted.

The most different point lies in that the light shielding film SLD which is overlapped to the video signal line DL is integrally formed with the storage line STL. Accordingly,

although the light shielding film SLD is floating in the prior art 1, the light shielding film SLD has the same potential as the storage line STL in the prior art 2.

However, the prior art 1 and the prior art 2 have following drawbacks.

In the prior art 1, since the light shielding film SLD is electrically floating, the prior art suffers from another degradation of images different from the vertical smear. In the prior art 1, since the light shielding film SLD is floating, along with the change of the potential of the video signal line DL, the potential of the light shielding film SLD is also changed. Here, however, there exists a case that due to the influence of static electricity or the like, out of a plurality of light shielding films SLD, the potential of only some light shielding films SLD is suddenly changed irrelevant to the change of potential of the video signal line DL. In this case, the potential of some corresponding pixel electrodes PX receives the influence of this change. As a result, this may give rise to a display having gray scales remarkably different from gray scales of a display around the display thus degrading the image quality of the display.

In the prior art 2, since the light shielding film SLD is held at the same potential as the storage line STL, a phenomenon which occurs in the prior art 1 does not occur. However, the light shielding film SLD which is overlapped to the video signal

line DL by way of the first insulation film IN1 is held at a fixed potential different from a potential of the video signal line DL. As a result, a load is increased at the time of driving the display device by supplying video signals to the video signal line, the power consumption is increased and, at the same time, the image quality is degraded due to rounding of waveforms.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a display device having improved image qualities.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To achieve this object, according to the present invention, when conductive layers are formed along video signal lines at positions where the conductive layers are overlapped to portions of the video signal lines by way of an insulation film, the conductive layers and the video signal lines are electrically connected with each other.

One example of constitutional features of the present invention is enumerated hereinafter.

(1) In a liquid crystal display device which comprises a plurality of video signal lines and a plurality of pixel electrodes which are arranged in a matrix array and to which video signals are supplied from the video signal lines on one of a pair of substrates which sandwich a liquid crystal layer therebetween,

one substrate includes a plurality of conductive layers

which are provided at positions where portions thereof are overlapped to the video signal lines by way of an insulation film, and

the respective conductive layers are electrically connected to the video signal lines.

(2) In the constitution (1), a backlight is provided at a side of one substrate opposite to the liquid crystal layer, and the conductive layer prevents light from the backlight from leaking through a gap defined between two neighboring pixel electrodes.

(3) In the constitution (1) or (2), each conductive layer is electrically connected to the video signal line at one point by way of a contact hole formed in the insulation film.

(4) In the constitution (1) or (2), each conductive layer is electrically connected to the video signal line at two or more points by way of contact holes formed in the insulation film.

(5) In a liquid crystal display device which comprises a plurality of scanning signal lines, a plurality of video signal lines which cross the plurality of scanning signal lines, and a plurality of pixels which are arranged in a matrix array on one of a pair of substrates which sandwich a liquid crystal layer therebetween,

each pixel in the plurality of pixels includes a switching element driven by the scanning signal line and a pixel electrode

to which video signals are supplied from the video signal line through the switching element,

the one substrate includes opaque conductive layers at positions where portions thereof are overlapped to the video signal lines by way of an insulation film such that the opaque conductive layers are arranged closer to the one substrate side than the video signal lines, and

each opaque conductive layer has a portion which has a width greater than a width of the video signal line, each opaque conductive layer is partially overlapped to both of pixel electrodes of two neighboring pixels arranging the video signal line therebetween, and each opaque conductive layer is electrically connected to the video signal line.

(6) In the constitution (5), each opaque conductive layer is electrically connected to the video signal line at one point by way of a contact hole formed in the insulation film.

(7) In the constitution (5), each opaque conductive layer is electrically connected to the video signal line at two or more points by way of contact holes formed in the insulation film.

(8) In any one of the constitutions (5) to (7), the video signal line and the opaque conductive layer are electrically connected to each other via a contact hole formed in the insulation film, and the video signal line has a larger width at a portion thereof corresponding to the contact hole than

a width at other portions thereof.

(9) In any one of the constitutions (5) to (8), the video signal line has at least a portion which has a width equal to or smaller than a gap between pixel electrodes of two neighboring pixels which arrange the video signal line therebetween.

(10) In any one of the constitutions (5) to (9), an area of a portion where the opaque conductive layer and the pixel electrode are overlapped to each other is larger than an area of a portion where the video signal line and the pixel electrode are overlapped.

(11) In any one of the constitutions (5) to (10), the opaque conductive layer is formed of the same material as the scanning signal line.

(12) In any one of the constitutions (5) to (11), the liquid crystal display device includes a plurality of capacitance lines for forming storage capacitances in the respective pixels and the opaque conductive layers are formed of the same material as the capacitance lines.

(13) In any one of the constitutions (5) to (12), the opaque conductive layers are formed in independent patterns corresponding to a gap between two neighboring pixels.

(14) In any one of the constitutions (5) to (13), the pixel electrode is a transparent electrode.

(15) In any one of the constitutions (5) to (13), the pixel electrode is a reflective electrode.

(16) In any one of the constitutions (5) to (13), the pixel electrode is a reflective electrode and each pixel includes a second pixel electrode which is formed of a transparent electrode and to which the video signals are applied.

(17) In the constitution (16), the opaque conductive layer is formed at a position where the opaque conductive layer is not overlapped to the second pixel electrode.

(18) In either one of the constitutions (16) and (17), a step portion is formed between the transparent electrode in a light transmitting region and the reflective electrode in a light reflective region, and a thickness of the liquid crystal layer in the light transmitting region is greater than a thickness of the liquid crystal layer in the light reflective region.

(19) In any one of the constitutions (5) and (18), a distance from the opaque conductive layer to the pixel electrode as measured in the vertical direction with respect to the substrate is set greater than a distance from the video signal line to the pixel electrode as measured in the vertical direction with respect to the substrate.

(20) In any one of the constitutions (5) and (19), the liquid crystal display device includes a backlight.

Here, the present invention is not limited to the above-mentioned constitutions and they can be properly modified without departing from the technical concept of the present

invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing one example of the schematic constitution of a pixel according to the first embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A' in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view showing one example of the schematic constitution of the pixel according to the second embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B' in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing one example of the schematic constitution of the pixel according to the third embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a view showing one example of a display screen in which a vertical smear is generated.

Fig. 7 is an equivalent circuit diagram of the pixel.

Fig. 8 is a waveform chart for explaining signal waveforms in a region where the vertical smear is generated.

Fig. 9 is a waveform chart for explaining signal waveforms in a region where the vertical smear is not generated.

Fig. 10 is a view showing the whole schematic constitution of the TFT substrate in the fourth embodiment of the liquid

crystal display device of the present invention.

Fig. 11 is a view showing the whole schematic constitution in the fifth embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Fig. 12 is a plan view showing one example of the schematic constitution of the pixel according to the sixth embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line C' -C in Fig. 12.

Fig. 14 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line D' -D in Fig. 12.

Fig. 15 is a plan view of a pixel portion for explaining the schematic constitution of the prior art 1.

Fig. 16 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line E-E' in Fig. 15.

Fig. 17 is a plan view of a pixel portion for explaining the schematic constitution of the prior art 2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention are explained in detail in conjunction with drawings.

[First Embodiment]

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing one example of the schematic constitution of a pixel according to the first embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A' in Fig. 1.

As shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the liquid crystal display device of this embodiment includes a plurality of video signal lines DL and a plurality of pixel electrodes PX which are arranged in a matrix array and to which video signals are supplied from the video signal lines DL on one substrate SUB1 out of a pair of substrates which sandwich a liquid crystal layer LC not shown in the drawing. The substrate SUB1 is preferably made of an insulating transparent material. That is, the substrate SUB1 may be formed of a glass substrate or a plastic substrate. The counter substrate SUB2 not shown in the drawing which constitutes another substrate of a pair of substrates is formed in the same manner. Further, the pixel electrode PX is formed of a transparent electrode made of ITO (Indium Tin Oxide) or the like, for example.

Then, a plurality of conductive layers are formed at positions where the conductive layers have portions thereof overlapped to the video signal lines DL by way of an insulation film IN1. These conductive layers are formed of an opaque material and are capable of functioning as light shielding films. In the drawing, the conductive layers are indicated by symbol SLD and, hereinafter, these conductive layers are referred to as the light shielding films SLD.

Here, the light shielding films SLD are respectively

electrically connected to the video signal lines DL.

In this manner, when a plurality of conductive layers (light shielding films SLD) are formed at positions where the conductive layers have portions thereof overlapped to the video signal lines DL by way of the insulation film IN1 and along the video signal lines DL, by electrically connecting the conductive layers (light shielding films SLD) with the video signal lines DL, it is possible to prevent the conductive layers from assuming a floating state. Further, since the potential of the conductive layer is not different from the potential of the video signal lines DL, it is possible to reduce the increase of a load or rounding of waveforms which have occurred conventionally at the time of driving the video signal lines DL as in the case of the prior art 2. Due to such a constitution, it is possible to provide a display having a favorable image quality.

In this embodiment, as a method for electrically connecting the conductive layers and the video signal lines DL, an example which establishes the electric connection using contact holes CH1 formed in the insulation film IN1 is shown. In this embodiment, each light shielding film SLD is connected to the video signal line DL at one position.

Here, when the light shielding films SLD can be formed using the same material as the scanning signal lines GL, both of them can be formed simultaneously and hence, the increase

of the number of processing can be prevented. Gate electrodes GT can be formed simultaneously with the scanning signal lines GL.

In this embodiment, the pixel includes a plurality of storage lines STL for forming storage capacitances Cstg not shown in the drawing. By forming the light shielding films SLD using the same material as the storage lines STL, they can be formed simultaneously and hence, the increase of the number of processing can be prevented. In place of forming the storage capacitances Cstg using the storage lines STL, it is also possible to form additional capacitances Cadd by making use of the scanning signal lines GL of preceding stage and hence, the storage lines STL are not indispensable in this embodiment.

Three components consisting of the light shielding films SLD, the scanning signal lines GL and the storage lines STL can be formed simultaneously using the same material.

When the light shielding films SLD are formed simultaneously with the scanning signal lines GL and the storage lines STL, the light shielding films SLD cannot get over these lines. Accordingly, a plurality of light shielding films are formed in patterns independent from each other corresponding to each gap defined between two neighboring pixels.

In a plurality of pixels which are arranged in a matrix array, each pixel includes a switching element not shown in the drawing which is driven by the scanning signal line GL and

the pixel electrode PX to which the video signals are supplied from the video signal lines DL through the switching element. As the switching elements, for example, thin film transistors (TFT) or the like can be used.

Here, it is preferable that the video signal line DL has a width W1 of at least a portion thereof set to a value equal to or smaller than a gap defined between the pixel electrodes PX of two neighboring pixels which are arranged close to each other while sandwiching the video signal line DL therebetween. Due to such a constitution, the video signal line DL is not overlapped to the pixel electrodes PX as indicated by L1 in Fig. 2 and hence, parasitic capacitances which are generated by the video signal line DL, the pixel electrodes PX and a second insulation film IN2 disposed between the video signal line DL and the pixel electrodes PX can be reduced whereby the vertical smear can be reduced as will be explained later.

However, with the provision of only such a constitution, light irradiated from a backlight BL not shown in the drawing leaks through portions L1. Accordingly, a width W2 of the light shielding film SLD is set to a value greater than the width W1 of the video signal line DL such that the portions of the light shielding film SLD are overlapped to both of the pixel electrodes PX of two neighboring pixels which are arranged close to each other while sandwiching the video signal lines DL therebetween as indicated by L2 in Fig. 2. Due to such a

constitution, the light shielding film SLD can prevent light irradiated from the backlight BL from leaking through the gap defined between the neighboring two pixel electrodes PX.

Here, since the light shielding film SLD is electrically connected to the video signal line DL, the parasitic capacitance is generated between the light shielding film SLD and the pixel electrode PX. However, since the light shielding film SLD is formed at the substrate SUB1 side by way of the video signal line DL and the insulation film IN1, a total film thickness of the insulation films with respect to the light shielding film SLD is made larger than a total film thickness of the insulation films with respect to the video signal line DL. That is, the distance from the light shielding film SLD to the pixel electrode PX as measured in the vertical direction with respect to the substrate SUB1 in the regions where the light shielding film SLD is overlapped to the pixel electrodes PX is set greater than the distance from the video signal line DL to the pixel electrode PX as measured in the vertical direction with respect to the substrate SUB1. In this manner, since the distance from the light shielding film SLD to the pixel electrodes PX is remoter than the distance from the video signal line DL to the pixel electrodes PX, the generation of parasitic capacitance can be suppressed.

As described above, according to the present invention, it is possible to provide the display device having improved

image qualities.

[Second Embodiment]

Fig. 3 is a plan view showing one example of the schematic constitution of the pixel according to the second embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B' in Fig. 3. In this embodiment, parts which are common with the parts of the first embodiment are indicated by same symbols and their repeated explanation is omitted.

This embodiment is substantially equal to the first embodiment. The point which makes the second embodiment different from the first embodiment lies in that the partial transmissive pixel structure is adopted. Each pixel includes a reflective region and a transmissive region (light transmitting region) in a pixel region. A reflective electrode PXR is formed as the pixel electrode in the reflective region and performs the display by reflecting light incident from the counter substrate SUB2 side. On the other hand, in the transmissive region, a transparent electrode PXT is formed as a second pixel electrode to which the video signals are supplied. The transmissive region is formed such that, for example, an opening OP1 is formed in the reflective electrode PXR so as to optically expose the transparent electrode PXT. Then, the display is performed by allowing light from the backlight BL which is incident from the substrate SUB1 side to pass

therethrough.

In Fig. 4, one example of the structure is shown. This structure is constituted as follows. That is, after forming the second insulation film IN2, the transparent electrode PXT is formed. Then, a third insulation film IN3 is formed and the reflective electrode PXR is formed over the third insulation film IN3. In the transmissive region, by forming an opening OP2 in the third insulation film IN3, a stepped portion is formed between the transmissive region and the reflective region so that a thickness dt of the liquid crystal layer LC in the transmissive region is set greater than a thickness dr of the liquid crystal layer LC in the reflective region. This provision is made to approximate the respective optical characteristics of the transmissive region and the reflective region to each other by adjusting the optical path lengths of the transmissive region and the reflective region.

In this embodiment, the transparent electrode PXT which constitutes the second pixel electrode and the light shielding film SLD are positioned such that they are not overlapped to each other as indicated by L3 in Fig. 4. Due to such an arrangement, it is possible to reduce the parasitic capacitance.

In this embodiment, the reflective electrode PXR constitutes a portion which corresponds to the pixel electrode PX in the first embodiment. However, this embodiment is not limited to such a structure and it is needless to say that the

structure is suitably modified such that the transparent electrode PXT may be used as a portion which corresponds to the pixel electrode PX in the first embodiment.

In Fig. 4, one example of the structure of the counter substrate SUB2 is also illustrated. Over the counter substrate SUB2, color filters FIL, a leveling film OC and a counter electrode CT are formed. A common potential Vcom is supplied to the counter electrode CT. This structure is also adopted by other embodiments including the first embodiment. Although orientation films and polarizers are further provided, they are omitted from the drawing. These structures merely constitute one example and can be suitably modified when necessary.

[Third Embodiment]

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing one example of the schematic constitution of the pixel according to the third embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. In this embodiment, parts which are common with the parts of the other embodiment which have been explained heretofore are indicated by same symbols and their repeated explanation is omitted.

Although the basic constitution of this embodiment is equal to that of the first embodiment, this embodiment differs from the first embodiment in that the video signal line DL and each conductive layer (light shielding film SLD) are connected

to each other at two portions using two contact holes CH1. Accordingly, the video signal line DL and the light shielding film SLD are connected in parallel and hence, this gives rise to an advantageous effect that the resistance can be reduced. Further, even when a disconnection occurs at a portion, since the bypass is formed, it is possible to perform a display. To obtain these advantageous effects, it is preferable to set the connection portions at positions in the vicinity of the end portion of the light shielding film SLD and apart from each other as shown in Fig. 5.

The number of connection portions is not limited two and may be three or more. Further, the structure of this embodiment is also applicable to the second embodiment.

[Principle of generation of vertical smear and reduction of vertical smear]

Fig. 6 is a view showing one example of a display screen in which the vertical smear is generated. Fig. 7 is an equivalent circuit of the pixel. Fig. 8 is a waveform diagram for explaining a signal waveform in a region where the vertical smear is generated. Fig. 9 is a waveform diagram for explaining a signal waveform in a region where the vertical smear is not generated.

Fig. 6 shows an example in which display regions AR1, AR3 are set to assume a half tone display of the same level as a background and a rectangular white display window is displayed in a display region AR2. Originally, the display

regions AR1, AR3 are expected to have the same half tone level. However, in the display regions AR3 which are arranged above and below the display region AR2 (in the vertical direction), the tone is shifted to the white display level than the original half tone level. This phenomenon is referred to as the vertical smear.

As shown in Fig. 7, in the equivalent circuit of the pixel, the video signals are written in the pixel electrode PX not shown in the drawing from the video signal line DL through the thin film transistor TFT which constitutes a switching element driven by the scanning signals from the scanning signal line GL. The pixel electrode PX forms liquid crystal capacitance Clc between the pixel electrode PX and the counter electrode CT by way of a liquid crystal layer LC. Further, the storage capacitance Cstg is connected between the pixel electrode PX and the storage line STL so that the voltage of the written video signal can be held for a relatively long time. Further, the parasitic capacitance Cds is generated between the pixel electrode PX and the video signal line DL.

In Fig. 8, time t is taken on an axis of abscissas and a potential V is taken on an axis of ordinates. In the waveform chart shown in Fig. 8, alternating is performed by reversing polarities with respect to the common potential Vcom of the video signal for every 1 frame period FL. To focus on the specific pixel in the display region AR3 in which the vertical smear

is generated, with respect to the scanning signal line potential VGL of the row, the selection level of the scanning signal is applied for every frame period FL. A fixed common potential Vcom is applied to the counter electrode CT. At the beginning, the video signal line potential VDL assumes a certain half-tone potential as the video signal. Then, when the thin film transistor TFT assumes the ON state in synchronism with the scanning signal, a pixel electrode potential VPX of the specified pixel follows the video signal line potential VDL. When the supply of the scanning signals is finished and the thin film transistor TFT is turned OFF, the pixel electrode PX tries to hold the potential.

However, when the scanning sequentially advances and the scanning of the display region AR2 is about to be performed, the video signal line potential VDL is changed to the potential of the white display level. Here, due to the presence of parasitic capacitance Cds, the pixel electrode potential VPX of the previously-mentioned specified pixel is also changed correspondingly. This brings about the vertical smear.

On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 9, since the video signal line potential is not changed during 1 frame period FL in the display region AR1, the pixel electrode potential VPX is not also changed.

Here, the voltage change level ΔV attributed to the vertical smear can be expressed by a following formula provided

that the difference between the pixel electrode potential VPX and the video signal line potential VDL is set as Vt.

$$\Delta V = Cds / (Cstg + Clc + Cds) \times Vt$$

Accordingly, to decrease the voltage change level ΔV, it is possible to take either one of decreasing the parasitic capacitance Cds and increasing the (storage capacitance Cstg + liquid crystal capacitance Clc).

When the definition of the liquid crystal panel is increased, the pixel size becomes miniaturized and hence, in the inside of the pixel, the area for forming the storage capacitance Cstg and the area for forming the liquid crystal capacitance Clc are restricted. Accordingly, in such a case, it is advantageous to apply the present invention which can reduce the parasitic capacitance Cds.

When the polycrystalline silicon is used as a material for a semiconductor layer of the thin film transistor TFT which constitutes the switching element, the high definition can be realized. In such a case, it is preferable to apply the present invention which can reduce the vertical smears. It is needless to say that the present invention is not limited to such a case and the present invention is naturally applicable to a case in which amorphous silicon is used as a material of the semiconductor layer.

[Fourth Embodiment]

Fig. 10 is a view showing the whole schematic constitution

of the TFT substrate in the fourth embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

On one substrate SUB1 out of a pair of substrates which sandwich a liquid crystal layer LC therebetween, a plurality of scanning signal lines GL, a plurality of video signal lines DL which cross the plurality of scanning signal lines GL, and a plurality of pixels not shown in the drawing which are arranged in a matrix array in the display region AR are formed. Storage lines STL for generating the storage capacitance Cstg are also formed on the substrate SUB1 and a common potential Vcom is applied to the storage lines STL.

A scanning signal driving circuit GDR which applies scanning signals is connected to the scanning signal lines GL and sequentially performs the scanning. A video signal driving circuit DDR which applies video signals is connected to the video signal lines DL.

Either one or both of the scanning signal driving circuit GDR and the video signal driving circuit DDR can be directly formed on the substrate SUB1 in parallel with a step for forming the thin film transistors TFT in the pixels using thin film transistors made of polycrystalline silicon so as to assemble a peripheral circuit incorporated type liquid crystal display device. The present invention is not limited to such a liquid crystal display device. That is, these driving circuits may be supplied in a form of semiconductor integrated circuit chips

and may be directly mounted on the substrate SUB1 or may be connected to the substrate SUB1 using a flexible printed circuit board (FPC) or a tape carrier package (TCP).

[Fifth Embodiment]

Fig. 11 is a view showing the whole schematic constitution of the fifth embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention.

In Fig. 11, a substrate SUB1 and a counter substrate SUB2 are laminated to each other using a sealing material SL while sandwiching a liquid crystal layer LC therebetween. Further, a backlight BL is arranged at a side of the substrate SUB1 opposite to the liquid crystal layer LC and illuminates a liquid crystal display panel from a back side (side opposite to a viewer).

This embodiment illustrates a case which adopts a partial transmissive type liquid crystal display device so that it is also possible to perform the display by reflecting light incident from the counter substrate SUB2 side. This embodiment is not limited to such a liquid crystal display device. That is, this embodiment may be applied to the transmissive type liquid crystal display device.

[Sixth embodiment]

Fig. 12 is a plan view showing one example of the schematic constitution of the pixel in the sixth embodiment of the liquid crystal display device of the present invention. Fig. 13 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line C-C′ in Fig. 12. Fig.

14 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line D-D′ in Fig. 12. In this embodiment, parts which are common with the parts of the other embodiments which have been explained heretofore are indicated by same symbols and their repeated explanation is omitted.

The constitution in Fig. 12 which differs from the constitutions of other embodiments lies in that a width of the video signal line DL is not fixed. Particularly, at a portion of a contact hole CH1 through which an electrical connection between the video signal line DL and a light shielding film SLD is established, the video signal line DL has a larger width than a width in other portions thereof. This provision is made to ensure the connection area and to perform the connection surely by taking the misalignment or the like into consideration.

In this case, since the parasitic capacitance Cds between the video signal line DL and the pixel electrode PX (in this embodiment, reflective electrode PXR) is increased, it is preferable to set the number of connection portions as small as possible. Accordingly, this embodiment adopts the structure which connects the video signal line DL and a light shielding film SLD only at one portion.

From a viewpoint of reducing the parasitic capacitance Cds, it is preferable that an area of the portion where the light shielding film SLD and the pixel electrode PX (reflective electrode PXR) are overlapped to each other is set larger than

an area of the portion where the video signal line DL and the pixel electrode PX (reflective electrode PXR) are overlapped to each other.

Further, at portions where the light shielding film SLD is not formed, the width of the video signal line DL is increased and is overlapped with the pixel electrode (reflective electrode PXR) thus performing the light shielding.

Next, one example of the structure of the thin film transistor TFT which constitutes one example of the switching element used in the pixel is explained. The explanation is made in conjunction with a case in which polycrystalline silicon is used as a material of a semiconductor layer of the thin film transistor TFT.

Over a semiconductor layer, a gate electrode GT is formed by way of a gate insulation film GI. A semiconductor layer below the gate electrode GT constitutes a channel region PSC. Further, a drain region SD1 and a source region SD2 are formed by doping impurities into the semiconductor layer. In the vicinity of an end portion of the gate electrode GT, an LDD (Lightly Doped Drain) region LDD which is doped with impurities having concentration lower than the concentration of the impurities doped in the drain region SD1 and the source region SD2 is formed. In place of such a structure, it is also possible to form an offset region which exhibits the same state as the channel region PSC. A first insulation film IN1 is formed such

that the first insulation film IN1 covers them. To the drain region SD1, a drain electrode SD3 which is formed integrally with the video signal line DL through the contact hole CH2 is connected. On the other hand, to the source region SD2, a source electrode SD4 is connected by way of the contact hole CH3. A second insulation film IN2 is formed such that the second insulation film IN2 covers them. Over the second insulation film IN2, a transparent electrode PXT is formed and the transparent electrode PXT is connected to the source electrode SD4 by way of the contact hole CH4. A third insulation film IN3 is formed above such a constitution. Above the third insulation film IN3, a reflective electrode PXR is formed. Here, the reflective electrode PXR is connected with the transparent electrode PXT in an opening OP2 formed in the third insulation film IN3. However, thin film transistor is not limited to such a constitution. That is, another contact hole may be formed and the reflective electrode PXR is connected to the transparent electrode PXT or the source electrode SD4 using such a contact hole.

In Fig. 14, the storage line STL generates the storage capacitances Cstg between the storage line STL and the capacitance electrode PSE, between the storage line STL and the source electrode SD4, and between the storage line STL and the transparent electrode PXT. Here, the capacitive electrode PSE is a semiconductor layer which becomes conductive by being

doped with impurities and is integrally formed with the source region SD2. As the structure of the storage capacitance Cstg, various structures can be used besides the structure of this embodiment and also they can be modified suitably.

The constitutional features of any one of the above-mentioned first to sixth embodiments can be combined with the constitutional features of one or more embodiments unless the combination induces contradiction.

As has been explained heretofore, according to the present invention, it is possible to obtain the display device with improved image qualities.